

# ITALIANS REPULSE FIRST SEA AND AIR ATTACKS

## AMERICAS MAY LEAD WORLD INTO THE ERA OF PEACE

Pres't Wilson, Opening Financial Conference, Says Rivalry in Western Hemisphere Does Not Mean Aggression.

## GREAT CRISIS BRINGS "NEIGHBORS" TOGETHER

Executive Says Bonds of Trade Now Being Forged Are for Mutual Interest and Will Be Permanent.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Pres't Wilson today declared that a proud distinction might fall upon the nations of the three Americas—that of showing the world the way to permanent peace.

In an address opening the Pan-American financial conference he predicted that great results would arise from it and that it might be influential in restoring peace to war-ridden Europe.

The president said that the only kind of rivalry in which the nations of the western hemisphere were engaged was one which does not involve aggression. He said there was a rivalry in excellence, that there was no hint of purpose of exploitation in the interest which the United States is now taking in her neighbors to the south.

He declared only one thing still was in the way of closer commercial intercourse between the American nations, and that was lack of ships. He made clear his belief that if private capital did not soon supply the ships, the United States government must undertake to do so. This statement was regarded in many quarters as an indication that the administration intends to reintroduce the shipping bill at the next session of congress.

Crisis Shows Bond.  
Pres't Wilson said that the bonds of trade now being forged between the American republics would be permanent. He said it had taken a world crisis to make Americans realize their essential unity, but now that they have awakened to the fact that they were neighbors there was no danger that they would forget it.

The president said in another, "The basis of successful commercial intercourse is common interest, not selfish interest. It is an actual interchange of services and of values; it is based upon reciprocal relations, and not selfish relations. It is based upon those things upon which all successful economic intercourse must be based, because selfishness breeds suspicion, suspicion, hostility, and hostility, failure."

Trying to Be of Use.  
"We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another. It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification, that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it should have occurred before, that it should have required a crisis of the world to show the Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another. If there are any happy circumstances, comradeship, arising out of the present distressing conditions of the world—it is that that it has revealed us to one another. It has shown us what it means to be neighbors."

"And I cannot help harboring the hope, the very high hope, that by this commerce of ideas with one another, as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world the path of peace. It would be a very great thing if the Americans could add to the distinction which they already wear, this of showing the way to peace, to permanent peace."

The way to peace for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry which does not involve aggression. It is the knowledge that we can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to one another, when the jealousy between them is merely a basis of excellence and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship.

There is only one way in which we wish to take advantage of you and that is by making better goods, by doing the things we seek to do for each other better, if we can, than you do them, and so spurring you on, if we might, by so handsome a jealousy as that to excel us.

A Basis of Friendship.  
"I am so keenly aware that a basis of personal friendship is this competition in excellence that I am so certain that this is only basis for the friendship of nations, this handsome rivalry, this rivalry in which there is no dislike. The rivalry in which there is nothing but the hope of common elevation in great enterprises which we can undertake in common."

"There is one thing that I have chiefly in mind and that is the physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships, the lack of established routes of trade, the lack of those things which are absolutely necessary if we are to have true commercial and intimate commercial relations with one another, and I am perfectly clear in my judgment that if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the government must undertake to do so."

## Latest Bulletins From War Zone

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Berlin and Amsterdam), May 24.—The war office announced that the Turkish torpedo boat Pelenk-I-Deria was torpedoed by a hostile submarine at the Dardanelles Sunday and sunk in deep water. One hundred and nine members of her crew were saved, but two were drowned.

The Pelenk-I-Deria was a vessel of 886 tons. She was built at Kiel, Germany, in 1890 and in recent years had been used as a depot ship for the Turkish torpedo flotilla.

PARIS, May 24.—Another German air raid was made against Bay today. A Taube flew over the northern suburbs during the morning and dropped several bombs, but the damage was slight and there were no casualties.

LONDON, May 24.—Another advance for the British at Festubert, south of Neuve Chapelle, in northern France and the repulse of German counter attacks in which the Germans were mowed down by the score of British artillery are reported in official dispatches from the front today.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 24.—The mail steamer Iris reported today that it was unsuccessfully attacked by a German submarine on Saturday 190 miles off the mouth of the Tyne. The steamer escaped from the submarine and later rescued 30 men of the steamer Mercutio, which the submarine had torpedoed.

BERLIN (by wireless), May 24.—Repulse of French and British attacks at three points in the western theater of war is announced in today's report from the German general staff.

The scenes of the German successes were Neuve Chapelle, Givenchy and the Lorette hills. The Germans took 150 prisoners.

BERLIN (via Amsterdam), May 24.—Diplomatic relations between Germany and Italy were severed today according to an announcement made here. War will follow. Germany will support Italy, Austria, in every possible way.

PARIS, May 24.—Despite their heavy losses near Ypres and north of Arras, the Germans have resumed their offensive in both regions, according to today's French war office communiqué.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Berlin and Amsterdam), May 24.—Two thousand soldiers of the allies were killed in an attack upon the Turkish positions at Suez, in the Gallipoli peninsula, according to an official statement issued at the war office today.

The attack was completely repulsed, the statement adds.

## VREELAND HOTEL PUT IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Judgment of \$20,000 Is Asked on Series of Mortgage Notes and Back Rent.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 24.—The Vreeland hotel was today placed in the hands of Samuel J. Taylor as receiver upon petition of Frank Vreeland of Chicago, owner of the real estate. The hotel was secured by mortgage and for back rent. A judgment of \$20,000 is demanded.

## TWO KILLED AND SIX HURT IN HOTEL FIRE

Flames Destroy the \$80,000 "Raleigh" at Peekskill, New York.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 24.—Two persons were killed and six injured when fire gutted the \$80,000 Hotel Raleigh here early today. The fire started in the kitchen and spread so rapidly through the frame building that several persons were compelled to jump from the second story windows.

The bodies of Edward McCormick, an employee, and of a French music teacher who was sleeping in the hotel when the fire was discovered in the kitchen by a passerby. Before an alarm should be sounded the flames spread through the structure.

Panic-stricken and clad only in their night garments, men and women rushed to windows or to the roofs. Some leaped to the ground before the firemen arrived. Ladders hastily raised were seared by heat and firemen were unable to ascend them. Finally ladders were placed to make a bridge from an adjoining building and many were carried over these to safety.

TWO MILLION A YEAR.  
LONDON, May 24.—The cost of war to all nations involved is estimated at \$2,000,000,000 an hour. Japan's expenditures up to today total \$50,000,000, and an additional \$9,000,000 has been asked for.

## RUSSIAN SHIP IS SUNK WITH CREW IN THE BLACK SEA

Battleship Panteleimon Is Lost. According to Berlin Dispatch—Czar's Men Direct Successful Attacks in Galicia.

BERLIN (by wireless), May 24.—The Overseas News agency today announced the receipt of a dispatch from Bucharest stating that the Russian battleship Panteleimon had been sunk in the Black sea with 1,400 men.

The naval record gives the complement of the Panteleimon as 741 men. She was 12,582 tons, 373 feet long, and 73 feet in the beam. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns in pairs in turrets, fore and aft; 16 six-inch guns; four 4-inch guns; a 12-inch battery; 14 three-inch guns; six three-pounders and five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

PETROGRAD, May 24.—Successful Russian attacks against the right wing of the Austro-German armies in Galicia were announced by the Russian war office today. The following statement was issued:

"In the Shavli district the enemy retained strongly fortified positions at Bubje, but considerable forces attempting to cross the Dubissa were driven back."

"Between Przemyśl and the Dniester marshes the enemy continued his unsuccessful attacks to break our front between Husakow and Krasnodko. On the right bank of the Dniester the enemy reached our trenches several times, but was eventually repulsed, losing 17 officers and 640 men, together with a number of machine guns."

Russians Take Offensive.  
"On the night of May 20 the Russians assumed the offensive in the Dniester district, capturing 700 prisoners and four machine guns."

"The enemy keeps up a heavy artillery fire from Dolina and Kolomea. On the Narow front, in the Pleska valley, Russian troops repulsed an attack."

"On the left bank of the Vistula, the enemy, supported by a strong force of artillery, was driven back from the village of Dobra."

"On the Makowice-Vetline front, a counter attack by the enemy on the night of May 22 was repulsed."

## ILL FOUR YEARS; SUICIDES

"Tinsmith" Candidate Against "Auctioneer" Shank Hangs Self.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—Charles A. Gauss, 63 years old, who gained prominence as the tinsmith mayor, candidate against Auctioneer Lew Shank, four years ago, is dead today—a suicide.

Shortly after being defeated, Gauss suffered a nervous and mental breakdown and had been an invalid since that time. Late yesterday he was found hanging from a rafter in the attic of his home. A widow and 12 children survive him.

## TRACTION HEAD IS ILL

President of Fort Wayne Company in Critical Condition.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 24.—James M. Barrett, president of the Fort Wayne & Northern Traction Co., was in a critical condition early today, following an operation for appendicitis. Barrett served one term in the general assembly as senator and is widely known throughout the state.

## BAN ON WAR ARGUMENTS

Chicago Police Take Precautions Following Fight.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The police of the West Chicago district today were ordered to break up all street gatherings where the war was under discussion. The order was the result of a fight between a crowd of Italian and Poles. His skull was fractured.

## GERMAN DYES GOING

Supply Will Be Exhausted Within Month, Says Agent.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The supply of dye stuffs of German origin now on hand in this country is rapidly diminishing and will probably have disappeared by the middle of next month, according to a special report to Sec'y Redfield by Thomas H. Horton, commercial agent of the department of commerce.

## STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

NEW YORK, May 24.—No steamers sailing today. Due to arrive today: New York from Liverpool; Escalona, from Manchester; Unita, from Rotterdam; Aristo, from Hull; Bacchus, from Amsterdam; Homer City, from Havre; Minerva, from Amsterdam; Drone, from Algiers; Sverre, from Harlepool; Livingstone Court, from Havre; Lennox, from Gibraltar; United States, from Christiansand; Frank Mere, from Genoa; Wirral, from London.

## MARKETS ARE CLOSED.

LONDON, May 24.—London and Liverpool markets were closed today on account of the observance of Whitsuntide.

## Make Soldiers of Cowboys in Two Weeks at Culver

CULVER, Ind., May 24.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States army, arrived here today from New York to see the result of an experiment Col. Lee R. Gignilliat, head of the Culver military academy, has been making, which may have a far-reaching effect on future history of the United States.

Two weeks ago Col. Gignilliat selected 200 cowboys who had no military knowledge, installed them in a camp near the military academy and began making real soldiers out of them. A trained cadet was given charge of each recruit and from early morning until sundown the "rookies" were drilled in trench digging, sham battles, camp duties and everything that a soldier must know.

Today Gen. Wood reviewed a well trained, perfectly disciplined body of enthusiastic boys who marched in splendid order, handling their rifles like veterans and conducting themselves like seasoned troops. These boys are now a part of the nation's "reserve corps," ready for duty should the time come that their services are needed. Col. Gignilliat declared that in one summer he had trained 1,000 men and boys by this method.

Gen. Wood Impressed.  
After he had watched the newly trained soldiers in action Gen. Wood said:

"I have, and do now, most emphatically urge military training in our schools and provisions for this kind of a summer camp. In this manner we could provide a trained reserve sufficiently strong in moral effect to keep the United States out of war."

"I favor the plan of training men and youths throughout the nation. Officers of the National guard and graduates of military academies could act as instructors. I congratulate Culver academy in being the first to demonstrate what can be done with boys in a short time."

After the "rookies" had drilled the regular "diverties" gave a cavalry drill, they gave an exhibition of pontoon bridge building and other things connected with camp and soldier life. Later Gen. Wood addressed the students and "rookies." He returned to New York late this afternoon.

## SLAYS WIFE AND CHILD

Richmond Man Cuts Own Throat After Double Murder.

RICHMOND, Mich., May 24.—After a family quarrel, Henry Erdman clubbed his wife of a few months and her eight-year-old daughter to death. After throwing the two bodies into a spare room of his home, he cut his throat with a razor. It was said that Erdman had a chance for recovery. He declared that his life was worth nothing and that he wished his intention upon his own life had been successful. He would give no reason for the double murder.

## FIVE DIE IN EXPLOSION

Boiler on Dredge Machine in New Jersey Gives Way.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 24.—Five persons were killed today when a boiler exploded on the sand dragging machine Delaware owned by the Delaware River Dredging Co. The dead are:

Anthony Mattie, captain; John Varley, engineer, and the wife and two children of Harry Stout, steward, who had come to visit Stout.

## U.S. TO WORK HARDER TO KEEP PEACE NOW

Entrance of Italy Into the War Arena Will Call for Another Neutrality Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The entrance of Italy into the European war now involving approximately one-half the population of the world, overshadowed all other matters in diplomatic and in official circles here today and temporarily put to rest speculation things concerning the German note in the Lusitania disaster and the differences between England and the United States over the British order in council affecting neutral commerce.

At the time this is written Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome has not informed the state department of the receipt of the German note. It is believed that the German government already has begun preparation of a proclamation of neutrality. Official notes from Ambassador Page of the Italian declaration was expected before the close of the day.

The neutrality proclamation which will be issued following receipt of Italy's declaration will follow those issued as nation after nation entered the European war.

Diplomatic and official circles, of course, are not discussing the casting of the die by Italy. Her action, however, will cause officials to work even harder for the continued peace of this nation—provided that peace may be maintained with honor.

## TRIES TO FIRE BIG LINER

NEW YORK, May 24.—James Barrie, a former local pugilist, was arrested today when the liner New York docked, and taken to Ellis Island for observation as to his sanity.

Officers of the liner reported that he tried five times to set fire to the ship while it was proceeding to America from England.

## SOUTH BEND IS ON UNOFFICIAL LINE OF DIXIE HIGHWAY

Designation of Second Route With This City as Terminus Is Made to Allay Bitterness Following Fight.

## CHICAGO IS TERMINAL OF THE FIRST ROUTE

Local Delegation Returning from Session at Chattanooga Report a Series of Fights for Entire Line of Way.

Although there were two routes selected for the Dixie highway Saturday at Chattanooga by the commissioners, one with a terminus at Chicago and another at South Bend the latter will eventually become to be recognized as the real and only route. This was the assertion of H. G. Spaulding, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary of the local Dixie highway committee that attended the Chattanooga meeting.

The report Sunday that South Bend had been ignored by the commission was explained as resulting from the fact that the report was sent out before the commission had finally adjourned. It appears the commission went into session Saturday morning and mapped out the route with Chicago as the terminus. It then took a short recess and went into session again and named the route with South Bend as a terminus. News of the latter action did not reach the city until Sunday morning.

The hearings on the route were begun Thursday morning with the commissioners from Florida being first. William Keith, each commissioner has heard in turn, Indiana getting her turn Friday. After each commission was heard, which took all of Friday, the routing of the road was begun Saturday morning. The routing began at the north end with Chicago and worked south.

Session a Series of Fights.  
According to reports from the local delegation the session at Chattanooga was one fight after another. From Jacksonville, Fla., clear to Chicago there were two routes fought for all the way. Politics played its part in the routing of the road. The next day, ex-governors and party leaders from each state represented, being on the scene. For a time there was such confusion and bitterness that it was feared the whole proposition would have to be abandoned. Finally it appears in order that all could be satisfied, two routes were decided upon.

The commissioners encountered the first fight before the route had been out of Florida. A Talahassee commissioner fought hard and long for the route to go from Jacksonville to his city. He finally won. The next day a whole proposition was put up by Dalton and Rome, Ga. These two cities are only 15 miles apart. Each was satisfied. Then Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., took the floor. Each was given a route. Then came the fight of Indiana. A diamond shaped route from Chattanooga to Indianapolis was adopted, one by way of Louisville and the other by way of Cincinnati.

Passes Through Danville.  
From Indianapolis one route extends northeast through Crawfordsville to Danville, Ill., thence to Chicago.

The other route from Indianapolis follows the Michigan road through Logansport to South Bend from which point it continues to Michigan, following the Lake Shore from St. Joseph to Mackinaw.

Michigan is also given the opportunity to build a line from Mackinaw along the east side of Michigan along the lake to Detroit, connecting there with a branch which may be continued up from Cincinnati.

The main routes represented by commissioners were the first announced Saturday but the commissioners remained in session and during the evening mapped out the other routes which were agreed upon and announced late Saturday night.

South Bend now has the remarkable distinction of being on the main lines of the Lincoln highway, the National Parks highway and the Dixie highway, which will use the west Michigan pike in its northward course to the Stows of Mackinaw.

The South Bend committee which returned yesterday included E. Louis Kuhns, chairman; A. Frank, William Hays and Sec'y Spaulding.

This city also included in the route of the Red Trail, running from Denver to New York, and a highway running from Detroit via Jackson, Battle Creek and Niles. A highway running from Traverse City, Mich., to South Bend by way of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo is now being contemplated, which will probably be built within the next few years.

May Build Arch Here.  
Plans are now under way for the erection of a gigantic arch here, marking the intersection of the many highways that pass through the city. The arch will be engraved with the names of the various roads, their terminals, and the distance of the most important cities from South Bend.

## AUSTRIANS DRIVEN THROUGH MOUNTAIN PASS IN FIRST CLASH WITH ITALY'S TROOPS

Alpine Chasseurs Drive Back Invading Hosts of Franz Joseph's Army—Great Headquarters Established at Bologna.

ROME, May 24.—Austria has opened her warfare against Italy with air attacks launched against Venice, Porto Corsini, Ancona, Barletta and Gesi.

Austrian aeroplanes at Venice bombed the arsenal. The cities mentioned lie along the eastern part of Italy on the Adriatic.

ROME, May 24.—An Austrian aeroplane which flew across the Alpine range early today, attacked Varenna, on the east bank of Lake Como, but was driven off by high angle guns and an Italian dirigible.

ROME, May 24.—Austrian destroyers that attempted to bombard the Adriatic port of Barletta today were driven off by Italian torpedo boats after they had fired a few shells.

ROME, May 24.—Hostilities have begun between the Italians and the Teutonic allies. Austrian troops were the first to attack, but the clash resulted in a success for the Italian Alpine chasseurs, who drove the Austrian invaders back upon their own soil through a mountain pass between Bont Di Legno and Bejo.

Lieut.-Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, has left for the front. He was accompanied by the Duke D'Asolo, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel. Great headquarters will be established at Bologna. The court will be moved to Florence.

A dispatch from Basle quotes the War bureau, the official news agency of Germany, as saying that the German government has declared war against Italy. Germany has been and is moving seasoned veterans, who have campaigned in France and Belgium, to the Austro-Italian front.

All German and Austrian merchant ships in Italian ports, valued at \$2,000,000, have been seized by the Italian government. Italy has a quarter of a million men massed along the Austrian frontier. The peaks of the Alps bristle with mortars and howitzers. The great railway center of Innsbruck, 14 miles from the Austrian border, has been turned into a hospital base.

Italians on Scout Duty.  
Italian patrols along the Venetian border report seeing many troops of Prussian uhlans who are doing scout duty for the Austrians. These uhlans were detached from the lessons that preceded von Kluck's charge last fall through France.

It is reported that the Italian high seas fleet has put to sea under the Duke D'Abruzzi to bombard the Austrian defenses on the Adriatic. Heavy troop movements are under way. All the railways in the kingdom have been given over to the use of the military authorities. A steady stream of soldiers passing northward flowed through Rome today. The sight of the uniforms and the constant crash of martial music inspired the people to great patriotic demonstrations. The streets rang with cheers for the Italian flag flies from nearly all the buildings in the city. Hostile demonstrations were made before the Austrian and German embassies.

Runs Long, Bloody War.  
Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, upon receiving word from the Duke D'Avarna, ambassador to Austria, that he had formally handed to

Italy the declaration of war, said: "Fortunately for the honor of our country we will meet an adversary worthy of our steel," says this paper. Our offensive advance will not be a simple march on the enemy, but a hard march over a thorny path."

All the papers emphasize the seriousness of the struggle which Italy has entered. They point out the fact that Germany and Austria are fighting for their national existence and that they have special cause for anger against this country because Italy withdrew from the triple alliance. The Italian people are to be put on the extreme proof.

In official circles the political effect of Italy's entrance into the war divided interest with news of developments at the front. A great crowd assembled in front of the residence of the Roumanian minister shouting: "Viva Roumania!"

The diplomat appeared and in response cried: "Viva Italia!" Roumanian is believed to have a secret agreement with Italy by which she will follow this nation into the war.

## Italy's Declaration of War and the Reply

VIENNA, May 24, 1915.—The Italian ambassador to Austria, the Duke of Avarna, presented to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the Italian declaration of war.

VIENNA, May 23, 1915.—Conformably with the orders of his majesty, the king, his august sovereign, the duke, ambassador of Italy, has the honor to deliver to his excellency, the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, the following communication:

Declaration has been made as from the fourth of this month, to the imperial and royal government of the grave motives for which Italy, content in her good right, proclaimed, annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the imperial and royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

"The government of the king, firmly resolved to provide by all means at the disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations."

"His majesty, the king, declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

"The undersigned has the honor to

## OFFICIAL GERMAN REPLY.

LONDON, May 24.—A Berlin official dispatch, received by way of Amsterdam, and dated May 23, says: "The Italian government today caused to be declared through the ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian government, the Duke of Avarna, that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

"The Italian government, by this inexcusable attack against the dual monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, her alliance with Germany."

"The loyal relationship existing conformably with the treaty between Austria-Hungary and the German empire and still more firmly welded by the comradeship of arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and his desertion to the enemy's camp. The German ambassador therefore, has received instructions to leave Rome conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador."